BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks' notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1856.....NO. 14.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do. 2 insertions,	1 25
Do. do. 3 do	1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change	4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do	7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do	12 00
Do. do. 6 do....renewed weekly	14 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf-5 WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST.
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4-56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. BARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

A. R. MAYER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that he has just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where he intends to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving him a call.
He also keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin*.
April 21.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856 ---tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—32-tf

SALT.
800 SACKS, for sale by
Oct. 1 [5-3m] JOHN C. HEYER.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are requested to settle by the 15th of February, 1857. All failing to do so *may pay cost*. All persons may find their NOTES and ACCOUNTS at O. HERRING'S STORE, in the South-East part of Sampson County. GEORGE A. DAVIS.
Oct. 17.—7-tIJ.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REmoving South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teachy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHH A. NEWKIRK.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

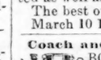
1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Iron and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856 —36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principlo and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Belting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,
TO ACT AS LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH! A capital of $5 only required.—No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-3m] Plaistow, N. H.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

FOR SALE.
THAT NEW AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING and LOT, fronting on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, known as the Bonner lot. This lot is situated in the most eligible part of the town, either for a family residence or a private Boarding House, for which latter purpose it was used, and with marked success while occupied by the late Mr. Bonner. On this lot are good Stables, an excellent Well of Water, Coach House, Smoke House and every convenience that could be desired. (This property, at two-thirds valuation, is insured for $2,500.)
Also two other LOTS in the upper part of the town fronting on the Railroad, nearly East of the new Brick Warehouse, and almost opposite the spot where the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad joins the W. & W. R. R. These lots have some improvements on them, are neatly walled in, the fences being newly painted, and offer rare inducements to purchasers.
Such of the above lots as are not sold by the 1st day of January, 1857, will be rented out for one year from that date. WM. PRIVETT.
Goldsboro', Sept. 1856 4-tf

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22—50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. } New Hanover County. }
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, thorefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C, March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856. }
Thomas H. Williams, Adm'r. of Maurice A. Moore, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Maurice A. Moore.
PETITION TO SELL LAND.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles P. Moore, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that, unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21 —12-6t.

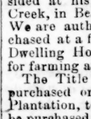
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856. }
William Sutton, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT.
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackel, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856. }
William K. Covell, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT.
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856. }
Albert Adams, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT.
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court and show cause, it any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Sub-soil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf
☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS ON the night of the 8th November, a mulatto boy named "HAYWOOD," about sixteen years of age, well grown and stout for that age—will weigh 150 pounds. Has a smile on his countenance when spoken to. The above reward will be paid for his return to either of the Subscribers or his lodgment in any jail so we can get him.
BRYAN BENNETT,
T. J. BENNETT.
Duplin Co., N. C., Nov. 17th, 1856 12-6t

PACK DOGS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address
SIKES & BRYAN,
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 14th 11-3m*

Schools.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS, WIL., Nov. 21th, 1856.
THE COMMITTEE FOR THE EXAMINATION OF Teachers of Common Schools, are requested to meet at my office on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, at 10 A. M., at which time and place those persons who wish to appear before the Committee, are notified to attend.
S. D. WALLACE,
Nov. 28th, 1856. 13-tm. Chairman.
☞ Herald and Commercial copy.

W. J. BINGHAM.
ASSISTED BY HIS SON, proposes re-opening his Select School at Oaks, Orange Co. N. C., on the 11th of February, 1857.
A gentleman suitable to board school boys, can find a good situation here
Address W. J. Bingham, Oaks, Orange, Co. N. C.
Nov. 28—13-4t.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE, Goldsboro', N. C.
N. B. COBB, A. M., President and Prof. of Rhetoric and Belles Letters.
REV. D. MORRELLE, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages.
J. P. NELSON, Prof. Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
J. T. ALBRITTON, Tutor in English Department.
THE next Session begins January 12, 1857. Price of Tuition and Board including Fuel, Lights, Washing, &c., per term of 20 weeks, $80 in advance. For particulars address the President.
Oct. 24th, 1856. 8-7t.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS School commences its first session on Monday the 29th day of September, under the supervision of SOLOMON J. FAISON, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. The Trustees of this Institution, well aware of the necessity and value of an Agricultural Department, for the purpose of instructing young men in the science of Chemistry as adapted to practical farming, have at considerable expense established a *Chemical Laboratory* in their School and have secured the services of Robert H. Drysdale, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society and late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to take charge of this department.
Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, at its intersection with the Fayetteville and the Kenansville Stage Roads, thus being of easy access from any point on or near these routes.
Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous in all particulars for both the moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.

TERMS PER SESSION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$10 00
Higher English Branches,	12 50
Classical Department,	15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of aparatus,	10 00
Incidental expenses for this department,	2 50

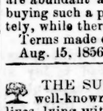
Board may be obtained in good families at $8 per month.
Professor Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., and search for marl beds as heretofore.
D. J. MIDDLETON,
Sept. 19, 1856. Rec. Secy. of Board of Trustees. 3-tf.

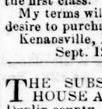
General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having at October Term, A. D., 1856, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Elizabeth A. Houston, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to make out and present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or the statute will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WM. J. HOUSTON, Administrator.
Nov. 20th, 1856 13-6t

FURTHER NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will offer for sale at public Auction, at the late residence of Elizabeth A. Houston, deceased, at Kenansville, on Thursday, 22d day of January next, all the perishable property of said deceased, and at the same time the NEGROES belonging to the estate, will be hired out for twelve months. I shall also sell at Kenansville, on same day, several likely NEGROES belonging to the estate of James H. Jerman, deceased. Terms, six months credit, bonds with good security required. The legal rate of discount will be allowed for cash payments.
WM. J. HOUSTON, Administrator.
Nov. 20th, 1856 13-6t

NOTICE.
IN ACCORDANCE with the last Will and Testament of Joseph Carr, dec'd., the subscribers will expose at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of December, at the late residence of the said deceased, in Duplin county, seven miles South-East of Stricklandsville, and about eight miles South of Kenansville, a valuable tract of Turpentine and Farming land, containing 1,182 acres. Said land is situated in a good neighborhood, and is accessible to navigation and Railroad, being about 4 miles East of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and lying on Maxwell Creek. It is *well timbered*, has 16,000 boxes cut, and enough round Pines to cut as many more. Also, upwards of a hundred acres of cleared land, under good fencing.
Persons wishing to engage in the Turpentine and Timber business, will find an excellent situation by attending the sale. Any one wishing to examine the land, will be attended to by calling on either of the subscribers.
Also, at the same time and place, will be sold A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about 25 years of age. Also, the present crop of Corn, Fodder, Pork, Turpentine, &c., &c.
Six months credit will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required of persons.
W. D. CARR,
J. H. CARR,
Nov. 28.—13-2t. Executors.

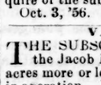
NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to go West, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying in Onslow County, containing 900 Acres, 250 of which are Cleared and under a good state of cultivation, situated about 12 miles from Jacksonville and about 10 miles from the ocean, and within 500 yards of the navigable waters of New River, where vessels can load and be at sea in five hours. The place is healthy and pleasant, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, and Potatoes, and is as good land for Pea Nuts as any on the river. The Plantation is so situated that it would answer for two families, as I have recently purchased a tract of land adjoining, which I offer together. Fish and oysters are abundant at any time of the year. Persons desirous of buying such a place will do well to visit this farm immediately, while there is a sample of the crops on it.
Terms made easy. Apply to
Aug. 15, 1856—50-tf O. B. SANDERS.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THAT well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection*. There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this*, as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State*, and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.
My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C.,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-6m

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A HOUSE AND LOT, in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county. The improvements consist of a dwelling and necessary out houses. The Lot contains two and a half acres. The location is a desirable one, being adjacent to both the Male and Female Seminaries. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
Oct. 3, '56. [5-3m] J. P. DAHMER.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Strcklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of moving West, offers for Sale his Land lying on Black River in the upper part of New Hanover County. Said land contains about 806 Acres, 350 of which is good farming Land adopted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Peas, Wheat &c. There is also on Said Land about two tasks of Turpentine boxes. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Harrell's Store. New Hanover County. Terms made easy.
In my absence apply to O. Fennell, Jr.
Nov. 28—13-tf

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1856.

The President's Message.

We publish in full the fourth annual Message of President Pierce. It will be found fully equal to any of the able state papers which have proceeded from the same source, and marked by that *boldness* and fidelity to principle which have *distinguished* all that has emanated from the pen of our patriotic Chief Magistrate. Nearly one half of the message is devoted to a review of the *sectional* difficulties which have agitated the country; and to say that this part is well done is to say nothing—it is more than this. It is conclusive and irresistible. We most especially commend it, every word of it—to the attentive perusal of all our readers. It will amply repay, and more than repay all the time devoted to it.

The receipts into the treasury, from all sources, were, for the last fiscal year, $73,918,141. The payments, including $3,000,000 in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and $12,776,390 for payment of the public debt, amounted to $72,948,792. The public debt has been reduced, during this administration, from $72,879,937 to $30,737,129.

A reduction of the tariff is recommended.

The laws for the reform and reorganization of the Navy have produced the most satisfactory results. A further increase of the Navy is recommended.

The receipts from the sales of the public lands have been $8,821,414.

The expenditures of the Post-office department have been $10,408,886; receipts, $7,628,801, showing a deficiency of $2,787,046. The abolition of the franking privilege, etc., is recommended for the purpose of reducing this deficiency.

The country is at peace with all foreign powers. A treaty has been concluded with Great Britain designed to settle the difficulties arising under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. There is reason to believe that the negotiations with Denmark, in reference to the Sound dues, will result in a satisfactory arrangement.

Reference is made to the proposition to abolish privateering, and the position of the United States in favour of respecting private property on sea as well as on land.

At present it is impossible to say which is the *de facto* government of Nicaragua. At one time a Minister was received, but he remained only a short time. Now two Ministers come accredited from two contending parties, and this government awaits further developements before receiving either of them.

Reference is made to the unpleasant relations which have arisen between this country and New Grenada, arising out of the course of the latter, and to the measures which it has been deemed proper to adopt in order to ensure protection to the persons and property of the citizens of the United States at the city of Panama and on the Isthmus.

The Message is of a readable length, and will be read perhaps as extensively as any Message has ever been. While there is nothing about it exaggerated, there is nothing dull or common-place. It is throughout forcible and direct.

POPULAR ELECTIONS.—The practical objection against the multiplication of popular elections is that it tends to defeat its own object. In a republic, no man who pretends to respect the principles upon which republican governments are founded, will contend that such or such a thing is wrong because it confides too much power to the people. The people are the legitimate owners and proprietors of all power, and are only restrained in the exercise of that power by such limitations as their own wisdom may prescribe, and as experience may show to be necessary for the more fully securing the rights and liberties of all. Laws and Constitutions are so many self-imposed restrictions, and, as springing from the people, are as much the representatives of their power as any more direct acts. It is, therefore, a question fairly to be considered, not whether, in extending the number of officers to be chosen by the people directly at the polls, too much power is given to the people, to whom that power already belongs, but whether the people would not become fatigued and careless, and the elections, carried on in their name, fail to represent their will. Where elections are a matter of every day occurrence, either the people are kept in a state of chronic excitement, or become careless, and do not turn out to vote. In the one event, the chronic excitement alluded to, interferes with cool discrimination; in the other, where the people become careless and neglect to vote, the choice becomes the prey of a few artful managers.

The people of North Carolina are just as competent to elect Judges, Solicitors and Magistrates, as their servants, the members of the Legislature, are to do for them, and an amendment of the Constitution, providing for the election of these officers by popular suffrage, would be simply a taking into their own hands, by the people, of one of their powers at present delegated to their representatives. It is a question of policy, of expediency. On principle, there can be no objection to the measure; neither do we see that any principle is violated under the existing arrangement, for we see nothing more undemocratic in the delegation of this power to their servants, than in the delegation of the vast number of other powers which must be delegated to representatives in a representative government.

Would the change work favourably? Would the people take sufficient interest in their multiplied elections to secure a full and fair expression of their choice in each and every instance? Would there not be the danger, that at one time they might be worked up to a state of excitement not favourable to that cool examination which ought to be brought into the selection of judicial officers, while at other times such apathy might prevail as to leave the choice virtually in the hands of the active politicians or wire-workers rather than the people at large. We know that in the Legislature of any State, there will be log-rolling and wire-pulling, and that there are few practical objections that can be urged against popular elections that will not apply with equal, if not greater force against elections by the Legislature, with the single exception of that arising from the multiplication of popular excitements, wearing themselves out, and leaving the people comparatively careless about *all* elections.

We confess that we are not sufficiently posted upon this matter—have not viewed it sufficiently in all its bearings, to enable us to make up our minds finally and conclusively. But sufficient considerations present themselves, almost unsought, to show us that it is one that demands caution in its handling, and the absence of hasty action, or unreflecting impulse. Our Judiciary is unquestionably pure; upon the whole it bears more than an average reputation for ability; indeed, few States stand higher in this respect. If, upon examination, it can be shown that the proposed change will operate advantageously, that where it has been tried, it has worked better than our present system, then we shall not simply assent to it, but become its warm advocates. Until that time, we must watch the progress of events, satisfied that sudden changes are to be avoided, unless some principle be involved, or some palpable good be certain to arise from them.

☞ The report that Gen. Cass has been offered a seat in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet is positively contradicted.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation.

We do not again refer to this work for the purpose of again finding fault with it or its managers.—Some of these latter we know and see almost daily, and we feel certain that they agree with us that something has been wrong, and that something ought to be done. What this something is or ought to be, is the question. It is to the future we propose to look, not to the past. Or if to the past, only for the purpose of using its errors and wrong movements as beacons to warn us off from the same shoals and quicksands upon which its hopes have been wrecked. That there has been mismanagement of the most extraordinary character, cannot be doubted by any man who has watched the affair from its start, before ground was broken upon the Central Railroad, up to the present time, when the last named immense work is, and has been for a considerable length of time, in operation, while this work is still unfinished, still in a cloud, still in doubt and distraction. And yet we have laid before us, not simply Col. Thompson's romantic speculations, but the deliberate opinion of Mr. Douglass, a slack-water engineer of high and well-established reputation, who says that the work is feasible; and further, putting together the several reports that have from time to time been issued, it ought to have been made available with less than the amount placed at the disposal of those having control of its fortunes.

But, as already remarked, it is still unfinished, still unavailable, still in a position that, if stopped, all that has so far been done on it must prove a direct loss. This is the position of affairs now presented to us, and that with which we are called upon to deal, and the question is now—what is best to be done? Will the State abandon the work—sacrifice what she and her citizens have done on it, the money they have advanced and the efforts they have made? There will hardly be an affirmative response to this. But again, after the failures that have been made, the expectations that have been raised only to be disappointed, where is the faith to come from necessary to induce the legislature to come to the rescue? This appears to us to be a difficult question to answer, and yet it is one that must be answered and that satisfactorily before anything can fairly be expected from the State or individuals.

It appears to us that unless the Legislature does do something, one of two contingences must happen:—The work must go down or it must pass into the hands of new parties, who, for a merely nominal consideration—not enough, it may be, to discharge its floating debts, will receive and reap the fruits of all that has already been done. Humiliating as this would be, and much loss as it would entail, it would yet be preferable to seeing the work stop, or linger on unfinished for another decade.

But we take it for granted that few if any would be willing to see either of these contingencies happen. The Stockholders in this place, we feel certain, looked for their recompense mainly through the accession to the trade and prosperity of the town, expected to flow from the opening of this great work, with its new and vast addition to the commerce of Wilmington and of the State, and therefore would prefer its completion by anybody, to its final abandonment or indefinite suspension, at the same time that both their State pride and feelings of interest would alike lead them to desire its completion and the retention of its proprietorship by the State and the company.

The company employed Mr. Douglas at a salary of $5,000 per annum and expenses paid, certainly some money for anybody on anything, being within one-fifth of the amount paid to Mr. Fleming for devoting all his time to the Engineering and Superintendency of the longest line of Railroad now in process of construction in the United States. Surely they ought to have confided to an officer in whom they placed five thousand dollars worth of confidence for a part of his time, the appointment of his own subordinates—his own executive officers, by whom his plans were to be carried out. State pride, county pride, neighborhood pride are very right and proper things, but they are not engineering nor will they build a work like this; and, at any rate ought not to thwart it; and yet it is too apparent that they have thwarted this. It is too apparent that to the wish to give this or that contract to "our own people" in Cumberland or Chatham, to employ this or that one of "our own young men" there and thereabouts, the interests of the work have been made subservient. To get the work done—to get it well done—to get it promptly done—these are the ends and objects of primary importance, not the distribution of contracts or employments to the best men in the world for other businesses or on their own hook, but not the men for this. To enable the Legislature conscientiously to do anything, they must know something—have some fact about the work, and must feel that *the work* and not employees or contractors is first to be looked to—that its interest is the one to which all other interests must be postponed, that neither holding back nor preference nor exception nor management nor anything else is to be known—save in the interest of the work. Let it be felt that the real, actual, whole case is before the Legislature, and, above all, that the work is to be done by those who will do it best, no matter who they may be, and we feel assured that it will neither be allowed to stop nor pass into the hands of speculators.

☞ The re-opening of the slave trade, advocated by some few Southern journals, and recommended by Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, does not appear to meet with sufficient favor at the South to elevate it to the dignity of a practical question. The common impression seems to be that this trade is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. This impression is of course erroneous. It is simply prohibited by act of Congress. The Constitution restrained Congress from passing any law upon the subject until 1808; and when action was taken upon the subject, the South was the most forward in having it done.

Waiving all discussion of the merits of the question, or the morality of the trade, it is enough for us to know that its resumption *in* the Union is impracticable. The North would be united against it, and we would be much mistaken if the South generally would favor it. This certainly is not a time when the South, or any portion of the South, ought to embarrass her own action in defence of tangible, guaranteed rights, or weaken the hands of those at the North who contend under difficulties for the maintainance of those rights, and, least of all, should she do so by pressing what all must feel to be an abstraction.

Congress.

Both Houses met at noon on Monday, and, after organizing, appointed a Committee to wait upon the President, and inform him of their readiness to receive any communication from him. The Committee reported that the Message would be sent in at noon on Tuesday.

In the House, Mr. Phelps presented the credentials of Mr. Whitfield, the delegate elect from Kansas, and moved he be sworn in.

Mr. Gulusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, objected. The Speaker observed that, objection being made, it would be the duty of the Chair to submit the question to the House whether the gentleman from Kansas be sworn in as a delegate.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, suggested to Mr. Grow whether, as this is a short session, and much unfinished business had to be attended to, it would not be better to allow the matter to lie over, as it did last session on a similar occasion. He did not see that anything could thus be lost.

The House by a vote of 104 to 97 refused to admit Mr. Whitfield to be sworn in. Mr. Grow moved to reconsider the vote refusing Mr. Whitfield his seat, and then to lay that motion on the table These motions were not put, owing to the determination of Mr. Whitfield's friends to have action postponed until the House should be full. The House remained in squabbling, but generally good humoured session until half-past seven at night.

It is apparent from this and other indications, that the factionists, though defeated at the polls, are determined to pursue their disorganizing course in Congress to the last, even to the delay or prevention of business. We have reason to anticipate a stormy and disagreeable session.

As we remarked on Monday, no copy of the Message is in the hands of the Postmaster in this place, and we must therefore await its reception by mail.—We have learned that Mr. Gulick, formerly of Goldsboro', proceeded to Raleigh on Monday with the copy usually deposited here. We presume that the fact of the Legislature being there in session was the reason assigned for this change of destination. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, quite a lengthy document is in the hands of the collector.

☞ We have before us the San Francisco Herald of the 5th, from which we glean some items. The Herald, which has fought the Vigilance Committee with might and main, rejoices over their defeat, for to that the triumph of Buchanan in California amounts, the Democrats having been for a length of time opposed to the Vigilance Committee to a man In San Francisco the patent glass ballot boxes were used, and it is admitted on all hands that the elections were fairly conducted, and yet the vote polled was 12,152, being within 199 of that cast in 1855 for Governor; so that all the talk about thousands of spurious votes having been stuffed into the ballot-boxes in 1855, is evidently without foundation. The city, it is believed, has not increased in population since that time, and its extent has been abridged by the erection of the Southern portion into the county of San Mateo, and yet, now, the same, or about the same number of votes is polled, with glass ballot-boxes, and Judges and Inspectors of elections against whom no charge is alleged.

The Vigilants and their Emissaries, were, almost to a man engaged in spreading Fremont tickets.—Some of them had tickets headed by the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge, but with the names of the Black Republican electors, which they contrived to pass upon some of the unwary, before the trick was discovered.

We notice the sudden death of Hamilton Bowie, one of the leading friends of Law and Order, an intimate associate of Ashe and Terry. Mr. Bowie was a Southern man.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—His Excellency Gov. Bragg, has appointed the following gentlemen of this place and vicinity, State delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held in Savannah, on the 8th day of this month, (Monday next,) to wit:—Joshua G. Wright, Wm. S. Ashe, James H. Pritchett, of Brunswick, H. L. Holmes, Thomas H. Ashe, Lucien Holmes, John L. Holmes, S. R. Bunting, P. M. Walker, John L. Meares and John Dawson.

HILTON BRIDGE.—We are requested to state that Hilton Bridge is now in a condition for travellers to pass over it

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For the Journal.

Public Meeting at Long Creek.

A meeting of the citizens of the village of Long Creek was held on the 25th November, 1856, to consider the question of applying to the Legislature for an act of incorporation for the place.

Capt. John Jones was appointed Chairman, and Dr. John C. Broadhurst, Secretary.

The question being taken, as to whether application should be made for an Act of Incorporation, it was decided in the affirmative.

The question being taken as to what name the village should in future have, after an interchange of views, it was agreed to select a name by ballot, the majority ruling in the matter. Several names were proposed, but the name of Eolia obtained a majority of votes. It was then decided that the village of Long Creek should in future be called Eolia.

A committee was appointed to lay off the limits of the town, and to draw up such an Act of Incorporation as they might consider proper and acceptable, and to report to an adjourned meeting. The Committee consists of Messrs. Evan L. Miller, John Larkins and Dr. Satchwell.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Wilmington Journal and Herald, and a copy sent to each one of our representatives in the Legislature from New Hanover County.

The meeting adjourned to meet two weeks hence, to hear the report of the Committee.

JOHN JONES, Chairman.

JOHN C. BROADHURST, Secretary.

From New Orleans and Havana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The steamer Philadelphia, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived to-day at noon. She brings company H, second regiment artillery, under command of Captain W. F. Barry and Lieut. Butler.

The steamer Washington, hence for Bremen, and the New York, for Glasgow, have anchored at quarantine in consequence of the storm.

Further from Kansas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Kansas dates to the 24th have been received. Thirty-nine Free State prisoners at Lecompton escaped on the night of the 22d. No violence was used by them. The report that Judge Lecompte had issued a process against Gov. Geary is not confirmed. It is stated that he had granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Hayes.

Official Returns from Iowa.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—The following is the official vote of Iowa for President: Fremont, 44,127; Buchanan, 36,241; Fillmore, 9,444.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Topics of the Day.

We have the great pleasure of announcing to the people of the State a joyful and glorious victory for Buchanan and the Union. California, the youngest of the States, refuses to lend her vote to the treasonable designs of the Republicans; and from mountain and valley, through all the broad extent of this glorious land, resound the shouts of the people for the Constitution and the Union. Our columns teem with the details of this splendid victory. As we write (at four o'clock in the morning,) despatch after despatch comes in announcing the joyful tidings that one county after another has borne testimony to her love of the Constitution and the Union by giving a majority for Buchanan. So overwhelming a triumph we have never seen before. Fremont will not get a single county in the State but one—Santa Clara—and we trust that further returns may redeem that beautiful valley from the deep disgrace of having united in the treasonous designs of the Republicans against the union of the States. And although Fillmore will beyond doubt get a larger vote than Fremont, he cannot calculate upon a single county in the State. We have litile doubtt that before the steamer leaves this evening, we shall have received such information as will justify the assertion that Buchanan has got every county in the State but one.

In the face of overwhelming odds the gallant Democracy of San Francisco have carried this county by a handsome majority for Buchanan. Of the desperate efforts made by the other party we care not at present to enter into particulars. They are beaten, and we care not to exult over them. We are content to say that in despite of the most serious and disheartening difficulties we have gained the most signal triumph ever acheived in this State.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, December 1, 1856

SENATE.—The following are the only items of interest which occurred in the proceedings of the Senate to-day:

Mr. Boyd offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to insolvent debtors.—Mr. Rives introduced a bill giving Courts of Law jurisdiction over sales of real estate, in certain cases. The engrossed bill, (from the House,) amending the acts relating to the election of Commissioners in the town of Wilmington, was read the second time and laid on the table.

Mr. Holmes introduced a bill for the improvements of Rivers in Sampson county. The bill to complete the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road was read the second time and laid on the table. The bill incorporating the North Carolina and New York Steamship Company was read the third time and laid on the table. A bill relating to gaming was read the third time and passed.

A bill to pay jurors, in certain counties, was, on motion of Mr. Clarke, re-committed to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a general law on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Messrs. Yancey of Madison, and Outlaw, of Bertie, took their seats. On motion of Mr. Badham, the regular hour for adjournment was fixed for half past one o'clock, P. M. Mr. Foster introduced a bill for so amending the Constitution of the State as to prevent unjust taxation of lands.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. Reeves, a bill to amend 32d section 66th chapter of the Revised Code. Mr. Gilliam, a bill to extend further protection to the estates of married women. Mr. Jones, a bill concerning the duties of Register of Probates, &c. Mr. Dills, a bill repealing the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th sections of the Revised Code, concerning Agriculture. Mr. Gilliam, a bill to amend 48th section of 31st chapter of the Revised Code, concerning ejectments. Mr. Love, a bill to increase the salary of the Secretary of State to $1,200.

The following bills were read the second time, and, the rules being suspended, were read the third time and passed:

A bill concerning the protesting of bills of exchange. This bill enacts that the place where a bill of exchange is drawn or dated from, is the place where notice of protest must be sent, unless otherwise expressed. A bill to incorporate the town of Troy, Montgomery county. A bill to incorporate the Camden and Pasquotank New Cut Canal Company. A bill to incorporate Holly Springs High School, Wake county.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Bethea, in favor of Martha Speirs, passed its second reading.

A message from the Governor, transmitting certain historical documents from the Hon. D L Swain, was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print 300 copies thereof.

A message from the Senate, transmitting a list of seven new Magistrates for Harnett county, being read, after a few remarks from Mr. Bethea, the Speaker vacated the Chair and addressed the House, and, at some length, explained the present position of affairs. The object attained by the appointment of new Magistrates is to enable the people to stop further proceedings in this county until the decision of the Supreme Court is given. At the conclusion of Mr. Shepherd's speech, the message was concurred in. After which the House adjourned.

RALEIGH, December 2d, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr. Coleman, from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill concerning the peremptory challenge of jurors. The bill provides for the repeal of a portion of the 32d sec. of the 35th chapter of the Revised Code. A debate arose on its passage. Messrs. Eaton, Gorrell, Wilder and J. M. Thomas strongly opposed the bill, and Messrs. Hill and Coleman supported it. On the question being put, the bill was rejected. Yeas 15, Nays 24.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the use of the Senate chamber was granted to the Electoral College, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

A bill to emancipate Jerry, a slave, was rejected. Yeas 13, Nays 27.

The Senate would not concur in the message from the House, transmitting the Governor's message and other documents from the Hon. D. L. Swain. On motion of Mr. Gorrell, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee to whom the matter should be referred. Mr. Coleman, after some remarks upon the importance of the matter, offered a resolution extending the time appointed by the last Legislature for the Hon. D. L. Swain to examine the archives of Great Britain for historical documents relative to the history of North Carolina, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill defining the duty of the Secretary of State in distributing the public laws, &c.

On motion of Mr. Eaton, a resolution was adopted, that the two houses of the General Assembly should assemble in the Commons Hall, on the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to count the votes given at the election in August last for Governor of the State.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—After the usual morning business, the presentation of petitions, &c., the Speaker presented a report from the President of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, which, on motion of Mr. Jenkins, was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. C. N. White presented a petition in favor of incorporating the Bank of Concord.

On motion of Mr. Bethea, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to procure arms and equipments for the cadet companies of this State.

Mr Bullock introduced a bill to extend the powers of the Roanoke Valley railroad. Referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. McIntosh introduced a bill to incorporate the York Collegiate Institute. Mr. Gilliam a bill to amend the 16th sec. of the 12th chapter of the Revised Code concerning wrecks.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of Dr. Pitchford's bill altering the law of Deeds in Trust, so as to give an equal chance to creditors. A long debate took place, in which Dr. Pitchford, Messrs. Jenkins, White of Bladen, Ogburn, Caldwell and Bridgers participated. The bill was finally defeated—yeas 49, nays 58.

The House then adjourned.

LATER.—We learn that the act for the repeal of the Registration Law for the Town of Wilmington, passed the Senate on the 3d inst., with an amendment to the House Bill, requiring a residence of six months in said town. The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence. It will, no doubt, pass that body to-day, (Thursday.)

Secretary of the Navy's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a detailed account of the operations during the year, and its present strength. Among his recommendations are some for another squadron in the Pacific; for the adoption of the English and French system of gunnery on practice in ships, and for the dispatch of a small steamer to survey the guano Islands, on which Commodore Mervine had made an unsatisfactory report. It also recommends the building of steam sloops of war of small draft. The sending out of seamen to relieve distant crews, is spoken of as an experiment, and it will be continued if it be found to work well.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—As a locomotive and five freight cars were passing over the bridge across the South branch of Shenandoah river, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, on Saturday night, the structure broke down, precipitating the entire mass below. The report says that five persons were killed, among them Mr. Fexster, the engineer; Mr. Nicols, the fireman; Mr. Buck, agent, and two others. The conductor escaped. There was no connection with the Orange road to-day.

KANSAS.—St. Louis, Dec. 2.—Advices from Kansas say that the militia under Col. Titus will soon be disbanded. Gov. Geary quietly submitted to the action of the *habeas corpus*, issued by Lecompte in the case of Hayes. Titus was to leave for Nicaragua shortly with 100 men.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Advices from Mexico confirm the success of Vidaurri, as previously reported, and relate more revolutionary movements.

VOTE IN VIRGINIA.—Returns from all the counties in Virginia save two—Calhoun (new) and Wyoming—give Buchanan 30,092 majority. Wyoming at the Governor's election gave Flourney 34 majority.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To the Two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the Third Session of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The Constitution requires that the President shall, from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to scan with an impartial eye the interests of the whole and of every part of the United States.

Of the condition of the domestic interests of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navigation, and commerce, it is necessary only to say that the internal prosperity of the country, its continuous and steady advancement in wealth and population, and in private as well as public well-being, attest the wisdom of our institutions, and the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism, which, notwithstanding occasional irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished and characterized the people of America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States.

The determination of the persons, who are of right, or contingently, to preside over the administration of the government, is, under our system, committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is that as the senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the members of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles, which, by their recent political action, the people of the United States have sanctioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizens, whatever their religion, whatever their birth, or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union; and they have proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union and to the constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all, as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace, and greatness of the Republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States mere geographical parties; of marshalling in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North or South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their influence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the government, they assail, associations have been formed, in some of the States, of individuals, who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States. To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with indiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men, like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia.—Well knowing that such, and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the U. States for civil war by doing everything in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudices, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic in situations of the southern States as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility towards their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the Constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to consider practically how the object they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action. A question, which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy and statesmanship, they treat with unreasoning intemperance of thought and language. Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus, in the progress of events we reached that consummation which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked, of the attempt, of a portion of the States, by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the government of the United States

I confidently believe that the great body of those who inconsiderately took this fatal step, are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They would, upon deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror from any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path which leads nowhere, unless it be to civil war and disunion, and which has no other possible outlet. They have proceeded thus far in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series of secondary issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which attempted indirectly what few men were willing to do directly, that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirty-one States.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of the Northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the Southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the northern States, and in several instances of their governments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the southern States, and to prevent their extradition when reclaimed according to law and in virtue of express provisions of the Constitution. To promote this object, legislative enactment and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights which the Constitution solemnly guarantied. In order to nullify the then existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of fugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States forbidding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever. In this way that system of harmonious co-operation between the authorities of the United States and of the several States for the maintenance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution and the vindication of its power, to authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if the acts and the officers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well constituted Union. Thus here, also, aggression was followed by re-action; and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but serve to raise up new barriers for defence and security.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connexion with the organization of territorial governments and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representatives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted. But, at the same period, the question was presented of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France. That question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation.

In this connexion it should not be forgotten that when France, of her own accord, resolved, for considerations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the U. States, the latter expressly engaged that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their LIBERTY, PROPERTY, and the religion which they profess"—that is to say, while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment, which established the restrictive geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than approved by the States of the Union. It stood on the statute book, however, for a number of years; and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to acquiesce in its further application to the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico. But this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the Northern States, who, regardless of the statute line, insisted upon applying restrictions to the new territory generally, whether lying north or south of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative compromise, and on the part of the North, persistently violating the compact, if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South; and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, and Washington.

Such was the state of this question, when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it has now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union.—In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the United States had finally determined this point, in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, co-equal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity; it takes away no right, it confers none. If it remains on the statute book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it will be only to remove imperfection from the statutes, without affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the action of the States, or of their citizens.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made the occasion of a wide-spread and dangerous agitation.

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation, its repeal constituted an odious breach of faith.

An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the republic. But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled to the respect of a solemn compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no separate sections of the Union, treating as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and like any other controverted matter of legislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress. But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach? Not to those of the North, who had repeatedly refused to confirm it by extension, and who had zealously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South, for all such compacts must be mutual and of reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that law-givers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgement, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority. More careful investigation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then reason and right combine not merely to justify, but to require its repeal.

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive, and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms, and Congress or the States may, in their discretion, propose amendments to it, solemn compact through it in truth is between the sovereign States of the Union. In the present instance, a political enactment, which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed that Congress had no moral right to enact such repeal, was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obedience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts—nay, more, who unequivocally disregarded and condemned the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the Constitution itself, and sought, by every means within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guarantied alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union.

This argument against the repeal of the statute line in question, was accompanied by another of congenial character, and equally with the former destitute of foundation in reason and truth. It was imputed that the measure originated in the conception of extending the limits of slave labor beyond those previously assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made, in the northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional right.

The repeal in terms of a statute, which was already obsolete, and also null for unconstitutionality, could have no influence to obstruct or to promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution. When the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed, the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement, was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted into the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of assumed restriction were repealed or not. That repeal did not open to free competition of the divers opinions and domestic institutions a field, which, without such repeal, would have been closed against them; it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute-book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in eff

every well disposed person is now enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuit of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Territory.

It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the United States The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savage at the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude,—On this occasion of imperative necessity it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquility has been restored, without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment, by the forces of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquility in that Territory furnishes the means of observing calmly, and appreciating at their just value, the events which have occurred there, and the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been subject.

We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was inevitable; that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented this

It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion, or the pretext of an agitation, which was inherent in the nature of things Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our government. It could not have legislated otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions, the unprescriptible right of equality of the several States.

We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas. The assumption that, because in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the former. Those disorders were not the consequence, in Kansas, of the freedom of self-government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such interference, wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to the processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the means which the Constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive.

In those parts of the United States where by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power. All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular election. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful votes, by improper influences, by violence or by fraud. But the people of the United States are themselves the all-sufficient guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self-government. The President of the United States has not the power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality in the Territories any more than in the States. If he had such power, the government might be republican in form, but it would be a monarchy in fact; and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States.

Unwise laws equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self constitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by a resort to revolution, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong.

I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, or Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute-book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment, without obstruction or abridgment, of all the constitutional rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the U. States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

Full information in relation to recent events in this Territory will be found in the documents communicated herewith from the Departments of State and War.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for particular information concerning the financial condition of the government, and the various branches of the public service connected with the Treasury Department.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision of his department extends, of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to 9,227,378 acres; for which has been received the sum of $8,821,414. During the same period there have been located, with military scrip and land warrants, and for other purposes, 30,100,230 acres, thus making a total aggregate of 39,328,-106 acres. On the 30th September last, surveys had been made of 16,873,699 acres, a large proportion of which is ready for market.

The suggestions in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expansion of the business of the different bureaus of the department; to the pension system; to the colonization of Indian tribes, and the recommendations in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia, are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year were $10,407,863; and its gross receipts $7,-620,801—making an excess of expenditures over receipts of $2,-787,046. The deficiency of this department is thus $744,000 greater than for the year ending June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency, $330,000 is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to 7,908 miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Company, and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message wrs transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time, and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretension subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over territories, in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations. Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration.—Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the single benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than $22,000,000, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly $7,000,000; and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more than $21,000,000—an increase of $6,000,000 upon those of the previous year.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above mentioned treaty.

Provision was made, in the first article of that treaty, for a commission to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and the British Provinces, was not to extend. The commission has been employed a part of two sessions, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a seriour difference of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties, however, may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration, to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound dues by Denmark, have not yet been attended with success. Other governments have also sought to obtain a relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the European Powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the U States. This request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement, between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the subject, will be soon concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the U. States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlment of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any result.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all the maritime nations, two principles for the security of neutral commerce: one, that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles of contraband of war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempted from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles. These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted by belligerents. One of the parties to the war—Russia—as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, G't Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the States of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions: "Privateering is and remains abolished," and "Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force, sufficient really, to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey. To the last of the two additional propositions—that in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris, 'that privateering is and remains abolished,' I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris, any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering. Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent State, should be exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of States, but of essential importance to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure, so inadquate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operation, would receive the assent of all maritime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of public armed cruisers.

I have expressed a readiness on the part of this government, to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provided that relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime States. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication in reply.

Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed definitive action upon it, only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views of the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the communications on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France.

The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies, and now independent members of the great family of nations. But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous; and although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect. While reparation for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the U. States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two republics.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it important that this government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers, in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. The protection of both required that the existing power in that State should be regarded as a responsible government; and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable change, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government de facto; and, awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the Republic of New Granada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton; and although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that republic.

The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law, during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly two millions of dollars annually, in addition to the large sum payable by contract to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it could not be submitted to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the first of September last, but the local authorities on the Isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the government of the republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government. If a measure so extraordinary in its charreter, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of Amercan citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic of New Granada. On the fifteenth day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the U. States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the U. States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken either by the State of Panama, or by the general government of New Granada.

Under the guaranties of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the Isthmus. And it would in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in those ports, until by the spontaneous action of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of inter-oceanic communication so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of the peace, greatness, and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the government, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and of the integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare. Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad; that its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvas of its mariners whitens every sea; and the plough of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these United States the great republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only, nations can harden into manhood.—

Our fore-fathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by the circumstances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic. It devolves on the next generation to consolidate the revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the power of the United States. We have at length, reached that stage of the national career, in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In our foreign relations we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe. In our domestic relations, we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions, the interests, and the exuberant, and therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance and the restless spirits of enterprise of the people of the U. States.

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to the good Providence which, during the period of my administration, has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and to enable me to contemplate the spectacle of tranquil and respectful relations between ours and all other governments, and the establishment of constitutional order and tranquility throughout the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1856.

Oldest Negro Yet.

We have at last got hold of a particularly old negro. There have been countless cases of tolerably advanced blacks, but the case below, which we copy from an exchange, is said to be perfectly authentic, and finishes the list. She ought to be showed around:

Some time ago I sent you an account of an old negro man, who died in Charleston at the advanced age of 115 years. Since then I have seen a statement of a negro woman, who died in Fauquier county, Va., aged 140. A friend, who was formerly an officer in the United States Army, related that when he was stationed at Pas Christian, in Louisiana, he was in the habit, with his brother officers, of visiting an aged negress who sold butter milk On one occasion the following conversation took place:

"Old woman, how old are you?"

"I dunno, Massa."

"How long have you lived about here?"

"O, long time, long time, massa." She then went on to relate circumstances in connection with the history of the country, which proved that she must have arrived at a very advanced age,

"Well, massa, I'se had nineteen children, and that gal, (pointing to an old woman) is the youngest, and I know she's ninety."

The old woman was quite active when our informant saw her last, and attend to the sale of her buttermilk herself in preference to calling upon the "gal" whom she represented to be "too good for nothing."

EARLIEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA.—The earliest newspaper in the New World dates back to an earlier period than our annalists generally allow.—In the "Dictionary of Dates," it is stated, in accordance with the general belief, that the first newspaper was the Boston News Letter, of 1704. In the Paper Office, at London, there is, however, a copy (perhaps the only one extant) of a folio newspaper sheet printed at Boston, and bearing the date of September 25th, 1690.

CARD.

Having secured the services of J. HELZINGER as Cutter and Foreman in our *Custom Department*, we are now prepared to fill all orders for COATS, PANTS AND VESTS to particular measures. Mr. H. comes to us with a reputation too well established to need any comment.

We now have the best workmen in this country, and respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish satisfaction in fit and workmanship.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Merchant Tailors, &c., 38 Market street.
Nov. 26.—68-1m—13-4t.

AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., the entire stock of DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING of Messrs. S. & D. Teller, will be sold at Auction. Buyers will find it to their interest to attend.

Dec 5. 14 1t.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slightest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dandruff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct 8, 1856.—28-6m—6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

RUSSIA SALVE,

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box A liberal discount by the dozen or gross For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 6th. 26-6m Agent for the proprietor.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Edward Pigford, Esq., in New Hanover County, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. D. T. Towles, Mr. DANIEL S. BRIGHT, of Bladen County, to Miss ANNA E. MILLS, Grand-daughter of E. Pigford, Esq.

In this county, on the 27th ult., by John Shepard, Esq., Mr. DENNIS AMAN, of Onslow county, to Miss RACHEL JAMES, daughter of John James, Esq.

At the Bladen Springs Church, Bladen county, on the 2d ult., by the Rev. C. N. Pepper, Mr. J. I. KEMP, to Miss ELIZABETH FITZ RANDOLPH, all of said county.

May happiness attend them both.

At St. Peter's Church, Washington, N. C., on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Edwin Geer, Mr. JAMES A. WILLARD, of this town, to Miss MARY BONNER, daughter of the late Thos. H. Blount.

DIED.

In Fayetteville on the 30th ult., Col. CHARLES LUTTERLOH, in the 43d year of his age. He was a native of Chatham county, and for many years a citizen of Fayetteville.

In this town. on the 1st inst, Mr. JOHN BUIE, aged 55 years.

In this town, on Sunday, Nov. 30th, ANNA SHELDON, daughter of Z. Latimer, aged 7 months.

At the residence of his father, in Mecklenburg county, Va., on the morning of the 24th Nov, WILLIAM T. HENDRICK, in his 24th year.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 27.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

28—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Nov. 28—Schr. Eldorada, Horton, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Brig Palestine, Lunt, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Henry Hooton, Giles, fm Boston, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Reporter, Berry, from Boston, to Peirce & Dudley.

Schr. Ella, Dole, from Charleston, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Venezuelan Brig Buen Amo, Shankland, from Porto Cabello, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Brig Belmont Locke, Park, from Matanzas, fo Kidder & Martin; with 25 hhds sugar.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from Beatty's Bridge, to George Harriss; with naval stores

29—Schr. A J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Nov. 29.—Brig Allston, Nickerson, from Matanzas, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

30.—Schr Cornelia, Potter, from New London, Ct., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with stone.

Schr. Ben, Henderson, from New York, to Geo Harriss; with mdze.

Dec. 1.—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Agnes McLean, Moore, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Volant, Piver, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Dec. 1—Schr. Amelia, Moore, from Swan Point, to D. Pigott; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Shallotte, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores for D. Pigott.

Schr. Ella, Davis, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Schr. David Bug, John, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores and fish.

Schr. F. A. Godwin, Fairchild, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Lucy S. Sharpe, Sharpe, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. W. C. Mershon, Graham, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Adele, Hobart, from Few York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

2—Schr. Geo. E. Prescott, Gilkey, from Camden, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co; with lime.

Dec. 2. Brig P. R. Hichborn, Littlefield, from Boston, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. Open Sea, Babbage, from Providence, R. I., to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, E. J. Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

Schr. George Darby, Mulliner, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. W B. Scranton, Cathcart, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with cotton, wheat, naval stores, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Nov 29—Brig Sarah, Lancaster, for Boston, by Wm. M. Harriss; with naval stores and cotton.

Brig Matanzas, McLeod, for St. Domingo, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Hughes, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Nov. 29—Schr. C. C. Stratton, Holton, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, for New York, by George Harriss; with cotton, rough rice, &c.

Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, for Alexandria, Va., by George Harriss; with lumber.

Dec. 1—Schr. Wave, Davis, for Washington, N. C., by D. Pigott; with salt.

Schr. Thos. Denison, Story, for Cardenas, by J. & D. McRae & Co; with lumber.

Brig Albert Adams, Jones, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

Dec. 2—Barque Saranac, Bigley, for Cardenas, by J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Wake, Wainright, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c

Schr. John, Burton, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Dec. 3 Schr. Henry Nutt, Williams, for Philadelphi, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Jos. Lawrence, Baldwin, for New Orleans, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh

COARSE SALT.

500 BAGS (2 bushels each) COARSE WHITE TURK'S ISLAND SALT, just received. In store, and for sale in quantities to suit, by
D. PIGOTT.
Wilmington, Dec. 5th, 1856 14-1t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, to incorporate the town of Eolia (now Long Creek) in New Hanover County.
Dec. 5th, 1856 14-4t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having at October Term, 1856, of Duplin County Court, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of WM. COOPER, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims against the estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

He also gives notice that on the 30th of December next he will expose at public sale the PERISHABLE PROPERTY belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; 125 bbls. Corn; 10,000 pounds Fodder; fifty fat Hogs; twelve Horses; two yoke of Oxen; one Road Wagon; one Timber Wagon; three Carts; Stock Hogs, Cattle, and various other articles;—the sale to continue from day to day until all are disposed of. The property will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers being required to give bond, with two approved securities.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired for one year about FORTY LIKELY NEGROES.

WM. B. MIDDLETON, Adm'r.
Nov. 27th, 1856 14-ts

covery. Those indebted to said estate, by account, will please settle the same by January Court, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
Beef Cattle,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine.	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10¼	@	12½
St Domingo	10¼	@	11½
Cotton, ℔ lb.	11	@	12
Corn Meal,			
℔ bush	00	@	80
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
Eggs, ℔ doz.	22	@	25
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 50	@	2 00
Feathers, ℔ lb.	40	@	45
Fish, ℔ bbl,			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50
Mac're, No 1	00@20	00	
do. No 2	00@13	00	
do. No 3.	5 50@	6 50	
do. No 4	0 00@	0 00	
Herrings, East	4 00@	5 00	
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Flour, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.			
Family	0 00	@	7 75
Extra	7 25	@	7 50
Superfine	0 00	@	7 25
Fine	6 75	@	7 00
Grain, ℔ bush.			
Corn	61	@	63
Oats	40	@	45
White Beans	0 00	@	1 50
Pease, Cow	80	@	90
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb	4¼	@	4½
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	85	@	0 00
N. River	65	@	67½
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
Iron, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Lime, ℔ bbl.	90	@	95
do. fm store	1 35	@	0 00
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	40	@	42
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	60
do. Apple	50	@	55
do. Peach	75	@	85
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	8 00	@	10 00
Wide do	6 00	@	7 00
Scantling	5 00	@	6 00
Molasses, per gallon.			
Cuba	45	@	46
Nails, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
Naval Stores,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 50
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 50
Hard	0 00	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 60
do., in order	0 00	@	1 62
Pitch	do 0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1	3 00	@	4 50
do. No. 2	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 15
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	40
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
Oils, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Pea

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1856.

☞ There would appear to be a very decided mortality among the Know Nothing Organs, since the election; in fact, those established purely as Know Nothing papers, never seemed to take root. Papers that had already attained some strength, were able to withstand the blighting influence of this ism, and still survive in spite of it. Perhaps the poorest attempt at a metropolitan organ ever made by any party, was made by the Know Nothings with the "*American Organ*" and Vespasian Ellis. Without ability, without common foresight, without any regard for its own reputation, it floundered along in a style unworthy of a county organ at a back-woods Court-house. It was not even decently printed, and yet it sunk thousands upon thousands. The Baltimore *American Democrat*, after sinking some $65,000 for its publishers, has gone down as it deserved. It was the organ of the Plug Ugly School of politicians—the Slung-Shot Journal, we might call it.

Of course, newspapers of talent and respectability went into this affair, but whether they added to their position by doing so, is very questionable. One thing is certain, that out of the excitement springing from the establishment of the Know-Nothing order, there has not arisen a single journal of ability or influence; none of the new sprouts of the order in this State rivalled the old organs, established by the old Whig party, while we candidly think that few, if any, of these old organs displayed as much ability in defence of "Sam" as they had done in better days, and in defence of an organization of which they were not ashamed.

We notice the passage of a resolution by the House of Commons on the 25th ult., directing the Committee on Constitutional Reform, to report upon the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to provide for the election of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court Solicitors, Attorney General, and Justices of Peace by the people. The vote stood 97 to 15, and did not partake of a party character.

We sincerely trust that this matter will be handled cautiously and carefully. We may be Old-Fogyish—perhaps we are—but we must again counsel caution. The tendency of late days is to the multiplication of popular elections, and consequently popular excitements. No man believes more fully that all power in the State belongs to and is derived from the people, than we do; but, in the exercise of this power, all people aiming at intelligent self-government, have placed upon themselves certain restrictions, in the nature of constitutions, laws, etc., which do place bounds to the *immediate* exercise of the popular will, just as every intelligent man, in private life, adopts certain rules for his guidance, and puts certain restraints upon his own impulses.

From the people at large spring the laws and the Constitution; yet the creators allow themselves to be governed by their creatures, and it is their boast to do so, as intelligent, constitutional, law-abiding men, thus securing the enjoyment of rational liberty, and escaping the evils of unrestrained license. If, for the purpose of escaping the turmoil of constantly recurring popular elections, the sovereign people choose to confide to their servants the filling of certain offices, the people are not the less sovereign than as though they filled such offices directly. The people make the laws, but they do it through their representatives. The State sees justice done between her citizens, but she does not do so by popular meetings—by the people *en masse*—but by a regulated course of proceedure, and through the intervention of definite agencies. Courts derive their authority from the sovereignty of the State, which resides in her people at large; yet, who would say that a direct vote of the people should decide a case at law which is to be abjudicated on abstract principles.

There is, therefore, nothing so peculiarly undemocratic in the present system of appointing judicial officers as to demand its doing away with on principle, and the expediency of any change ought to be well weighed. This is the real point, the real question to be considered;—would the change operate advantageously?

DROWNED.—On Friday forenoon a boat from the Schooner Eldorado, containing the captain and three seamen belonging to that vessel, attempted to board the Steamer Spray on her way up from Smithville, and when nearly opposite Orton, about 15 miles below town. The small boat approached the steamer forward of her paddles, which were stopped, but the water being somewhat rough, and the steamer perhaps still drifting slightly ahead, her fender struck the boat, which tipped over, filled and sunk. At the moment of the accident the captain of the Eldorado and one of the seaman sprung aboard the steamer; the other two were drowned, sinking almost instantly—at any rate before assistance could reach them. The names of the drowned men are: Jos S. Swann, second mate, and John Anderson, seaman, both of New York.

THIS DISTRICT.—A comparison of the official vote in the nine counties composing this district in August and in November, exhibits the following results:—August,—Bragg, 7,820; Gilmer, 4,630;—November,—Buchanan, 7,032; Fillmore, 3,848. Bragg's majority, 3,190; Buchanan's 3,184, being a falling off in the majority of six votes only, while the falling off in the aggregate vote polled amounted to 1,570.

RIFLE CADETS.—Yesterday, the 27th inst., being the first anniversary of the above company, they paraded for target exercise, &c., and, although subjected to many disadvantages, one of which was firing with a flint and steel rifle, which they had never used before, shot remarkably well. The prizes were won by the following persons: 1st prize, handsome gold ring, won by Private B. J. White; 2d do., Corporal Thos. Jeffers; 3d do., Private M. Laspeyre; 4th do., M. Brown. Officers' prize, to best single shot, won by Private Samuel S. Peterson.

At a meeting held at the Armory, last evening, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:—Captain, R. W. B. Blaney, (re-elected;) 1st Lieutenant, H. C. Burr; 2d do., David Thally; 3d do., Robt. D. Williams; Ensign, James Price.

Daily Journal, 28th ult.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We are pleased to see that this able and lucid statement of our domestic requirements, and bold yet courteous assertion of our position with reference to Federal relations, is attracting the attention and eliciting the commendation of the press throughout the country, to which its merits so justly entitle it. It is indeed no common document, but one eminently worthy of the State and of the reputation of its first Executive officer, exhibiting the same characteristics of clear thought and open and manly expression, which form so marked a feature in Gov. Bragg's spoken efforts.

☞ Some persons amused themselves last night and yesterday evening poisoning dogs. It is not done by the authorities or their agents, and may be found rather dangerous recreation if those engaged in it are found out.

☞ We would call the attention of members of the Legislature to the remarks from the Pennsylvanian, published in to-day's Journal. The measure advocated will, we trust, meet with the approbation of every patriot.

From the Daily Journal of the 28th ult.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.—The Raleigh papers of Wednesday arrived this morning, bringing the proceedings of the Legislature up to Monday night. From them we condense what appears to be of any especial interest to our readers. It is proper to remark that it is next to impossible to judge of the real nature of the proceedings from the necessarily brief minutes published. In the Senate on Friday the Speaker announced the following Committees:

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Boyd, Sanders, Gibson, White, Holt, McDiarmid and Coleman.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Fennell, Battle, Holt, Chesson, Miller, Parks, Bryant.

Claims—Messrs. Brogden, Burges, Carr, J. B. Jones, Rives, Fonville, A. J. Jones

Judiciary—Messrs. Hill, Eaton, Gorrell, Coleman, Houston, Pool, Wilder.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Wm. H. Thomas, Gorrell, W. R. Myers, Ward, Christian, J. W. Thomas, Mills.

Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Clark, Cunningham, Wiggins, Gorrell, Holmes, Martin, Ramsay.

Corporations—Messrs. Eaton, Dillard, Speight, Cowper, Taylor, Hawkins, Clark.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Sanders, Christian, Wilder.

The Speaker also announced the following Senators as the Senate branch, on the Joint Committees:

On the Lunatic Asylum—Messrs Mills, Gibson, W R. Myers.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Messrs. Dillard, A. Myers, Speight.

Cherokee Lands—Messrs. W. H. Thomas, Coleman, Mills.

Finance—Messrs. Boyd, Wiggins, Cameron, Hill, J. W. Thomas, Cowper, Person, Fennell.

Library—Houston, Cowper, Fool.

Wm. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, was re-elected Solicitor of the 6th Judicial District, having received a majority of the votes of both Houses. Rules reported by the Joint Committee, were also adopted. A resolution was adopted permitting the principal doorkeeper of the Senate, to deliver the key of the Senate Chamber to such person as they may designate, when they meet to hold caucuses. It was resolved to print the rules of order together with the Constitution of this State, and of the United States for the use of members. Several petitions mainly relating to local matters, were presented. In the House Mr. C. N. White presented a bill to amend the 9th section of the 46th chapter of the Revised Code—(Relating to powers of Special Administrator appointed by three Justices)—Mr. Cansler presented a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Co. Read and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements. On motion of Mr. Hill of Halifax, ordered that a Standing Committee be appointed to be called the Committee on Corporations and Currency.

The Speaker appointed the following Standing Committees:

House Committee on Corporations and Currency.—Messrs. Hill, of Halifax, Outlaw, Caldwell, Bridgers, and Davidson.

Joint Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.—Messrs. A. M. Lewis, Crump, Blow, Tate, and Pitchford.

Joint Committee on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.—Messrs. Erwin, A. Thompson, Cox of Jones, Mabry, Waddel and Routh.

Joint Committee on Finance.—Messrs. A. M. Scales, Smallwood, Long, Elliott, Speight, C. N. White, Bledsoe, and McIntosh.

Mr. Leach's bill for repealing the 5th and 6th sections of the 36th Chapter of the Revised Code, was taken up for its second reading, and laid on the table for the present.—[The 5th section forbids the issuing, by any person or corporation not by law authorized so to do, of due bills, certificates of deposit, promissory note, or other obligation, intended to circulate as money, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, and the forfeiture of its charter by any corporation so offending. The 6th section makes the circulation of such a misdemeanor.]

The Senate, on Saturday, referred the various recommendations contained in the Governo 's message to the appropriate Committees. Mr. Bryant presented a bill to form a new county from a portion of Ashe, to be called Alleghany. Referred. Mr. McDiarmid introduced a bill to complete the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road. Referred.

The Speaker of the House announced the following Committees:

On Cherokee Lands—Messrs. Love, Stiles, Siler, Dills and Toms.

On Swamp Lands—Messrs. Benbury, Gilliam, Kelly, Outerbridge and Slaughter.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Bridgers, A. M. Lewis, Outlaw, Stubbs, Thompson, Dargan, Badham, J. M. Leach, Erwin, G. M. White and Jenkins.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Sauls, Bullock, Barnes, Ramsour and Houck.

Mr. Bethea, of Cumberland, introduced a bill in favor of the Western Railroad Company—[Fayetteville and Western.] Referred. Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow, introduced a bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Railroad from Beaufort Harbor to the North Carolina Railroad. Read and referred. Mr. Dargan, of Anson, introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Concord. Referred. Mr. Mann and Mr. Jenkins introduced bills to repeal portions of the Revenue laws, relating to the tax on the sale of vehicles, being Section 30, and a part of Section 24, relating to the tax on the sale of liquors, tax on commissions, &c. Mr. Bynum introduced a bill to repeal the 7th and 8th sections of the 46th Chapter Revised Code.—[Relating to Adm. *pendente lite*]—Mr. Benbury introduced a bill to repeal the 46th, 47th and 48th sections of Chapter 107 Revised Code.—[Relating to emancipation of slaves by Will.]—Read and referred.

Mr. Jones presented a bill for the Charter of a new Bank in the town of Newberne.

The Treasurer's report was read and ordered to be printed; that is one copy for each member, not allowing one even to send to the press. Thus it is that nobody can really find out what our Legislature is about. You can't get a copy of any public report.

On Monday the Speaker of the Senate announced the following committee, to take into consideration the forcible seizure of the Slaves of Hon. John H. Wheeler by citizens of Pennsylvania, to wit:—Messrs. Hill, Cherry, Coleman, Wilder and Dockery. Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina, Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. Referred and ordered to be printed. Mr. Mills, of Rutherford, introduced a bill to divide the State into eight judicial circuits, Referred.

Mr Holt introduced a bill to amend Section 5, 6 and 7, of Chapter 36 Revised Code.—[Relating to due bills, etc.] Mr. Ramsay introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Virginia Railroad Company.—[Road to commence at Salisbury and terminate on the Virginia and Tennessee line, constituting the Northwestern Extension of the Fayetteville and Western R. R., with which Wilmington ought to connect, if to do so she abandons all other Railroad projects.]

Mr. Houston introduced a bill to increase the pay of witnesses and jurors in Duplin county. Referred.

In the House, little of any importance was done of public character. Some bills were introduced for new counties. The House Committee on Corporations and Currency was increased to seven, and now consists of Messrs. Hill, of Halifax, Settle, Caldwell, Meares, Outlaw, Davidson and Caldwell.

KILLED.—A man named Blizzard, of Fairfield District, South Carolina, was run over by the cars of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad on the 13th, and injured so much that he died shortly afterwards. The accident occurred near Charlotte. Blizzard was intoxicated.

Legislature.

On Tuesday of last week, the Senate passed the Free Suffrage Bill on its first reading, by a vote of 40 to 8. Mr. Boyd of Rockingham, introduced a bill to incorporate the Danville and Greensboro' Railroad. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.—Mr. Houston of Duplin, introduced a resolution to increase the pay of members of the General Assembly. Pending the vote on the Free Suffrage Bill, Mr. Thomas of Jackson, made some remarks explanatory of his course in voting against the bill at the last Session. The bill confined Suffrage to white persons. Certain of his constituents—Cherokee Indians—were entitled to vote, and it would be a violation of good faith to deprive them of that right. At least such was the case at the time of the meeting of the last Legislature, with reference to two of them—Timson and Chumaluska—in regard to whom there were special treaties and enactments. Timson was a man of education, good character and an exemplary christian. Chumaluska had been made a citizen of the United States, on account of his surpassing bravery and devotion at the battle of the Horseshoe, when General Jackson was hard pressed by the Creeks, and saved from serious loss, if not total destruction by the Cherokees under Chumaluska. But one of these was now dead, and the other could never more vote, or feel the deprivation of being excluded from the polls, and he (Mr. Thomas) should now vote for the bill.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Stubbs offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Constitutional Reform, to inquire into and report on the expediency of making such amendments in the Constitution by Legislative enactment, as may enable the people to elect the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Attorney General, Solicitors and Magistrates, and report by bill or otherwise. The resolution was received and passed. Mr. Leach introduced a bill to incorporate the Northwestern Railroad Company. [From the Central Road to the Virginia and Tennessee line.] Mr. Dancy introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the town of Tarboro' to sell certain lots. Mr. Holmes of New Hanover, introduced a bill granting the United States a site for a Marine Hospital, near the Town of Wilmington. A message was read from the Governor recommending the passage of the bill; and accordingly, the rules were suspended, it passed its three readings and was ordered to be engrossed. The bill for repealing the eleventh section of the bill passed in 1854-'5, requiring a registration of the voters for Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, being taken up, Mr. Holmes spoke at some length in favour of the repeal. He saw no reason for such stringent regulations in the election for Commissioners when all other elections were free from them. Mr. Meares opposed the repeal. Mr. Holmes stated that he expected this opposition, but the inhabitants of Wilmington were in favor of its repeal. The bill passed its second reading.

Both Houses proceeded to the election of Solicitors in the first and seventh Judicial Districts, resulting in the choice of Mr. E. C. Hines in the first district, and Mr. Marcus Erwin in the seventh

On Wednesday, in the Senate, the Free Suffrage Bill passed its second reading, an amendment offered by Mr. R. Gorrell having been ruled out of order, inasmuch as the bill passed by this Legislature must be the same with that passed by the last Legislature, otherwise it would not comply with the requirements of the constitution, and Mr. Gorrell's amendment would deprive it of the necessary identity.

The bill passed by the House on Tuesday, for the cession of land on which to build a Marine Hospital, was received and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported in favor of the bill to complete the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road.

In the House, on Wednesday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Ogburn, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire into and report upon the expediency of a Homestead Law. By Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow, instructing the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to enquire into the expediency of a tax for repairing roads and bridges. Mr. Lewis introduced a bill for the protection of mechanics and laborers. Mr. Cotten introduced a bill to divide the county of Chatham.

Both houses proceeded to the election of Engrossing Clerks and Attorney General. Messrs. Caleb Hill and Willie J. Palmer were chosen clerks, and Mr. Jenkins Attorney General. The House of Commons passed the bill repealing the Wilmington Registration Law. Bill ordered to be engrossed.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Free Suffrage Bill passed its third and final reading by 39 to 8. Various reports from Committees were received, also a message from the Governor, announcing the resignation of Mr. Bachelor, Attorney General. Mr. Fennell introduced a bill concerning the Wilmington Savings Bank.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow, offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the 24th sec. 99th chap. revised code, entitled revenue, as to subject spirituous liquors, wines or cordials to only one tax of five per cent, instead of a tax upon every sale as now provided?

Also, into the propriety and expediency of repealing all of said section relating to turpentine distilleries, as said distilleries are heavily taxed as land improvements.

☞ Congress meets to-day at Washington. The President's Message is not here and therefore cannot be communicated to the press before it reaches us by ordinary course of mail, say on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, when we will lay it promptly before our readers.

UNITED STATES FUNDS.—From the statement of the Treasurer, it appears that there was, on the 24th ult., in the various depositories, and subject to draft, $22,304,494 54.

A NEW FREE STATE.—A census just concluded, shows the population of the territory of Minnesota to be 170,000, nearly sufficient to entitle her to two Representatives. She will, no doubt, shortly be applying for admission as a State.

☞ The Newbern Express proposes to start a daily issue, if sufficient encouragement be offered to warrant the undertaking.

☞ The population of the Roman States is 3,100,000.

☞ Tennessee drove hogs are sell in the Western Counties at 5¾ cents gross.

From Kansas.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The Leavenworth Herald publishes a correspondence between Gov. Geary and Marshal Donaldson, in which the latter expresses a determination to resign. The St. Louis Democrat says that Donaldson has already resigned and left Lecompton.

Governor Geary, after the refusal of Donaldson to re-arrest Hays, immediately despatched Col. Titus with six armed men, who captured the murderer and brought him back to Lecompton. The prisoner's counsel applied to Judge Lecompte for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Governor Geary had definitely suspended the Lecompton trials.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Schooner Queen of the South, hence yesterday for Wilmington, North Carolina returned this morning, having been damaged in a collision with another schooner off the Highlands of Neversink. The latter vessel sunk.

THE STANDARD.—For about half a minute we felt like saying something cross in reply to an article in the Standard of Saturday, which reached us to-day, but, as we feel that no possible good, but very probable evil might arise out of anything like squabbling or the appearance of squabbling between members of the same party, we will do no such thing, but merely call the Standard's attention to the fact that it construes a very natural expression of impatience on the part of daily editors who could not get hold of a copy of an important State Document, until it had in a measure grown cold, into an attack upon the State Printers, and an arraignment of their conduct in the discharge of a duty concerning which the Legislature and not the press is the jurge. We have also more than once taken exception to the exceedingly small number of important documents ordered to be printed, from which contracted policy it appears that it is next to impossible for the press to obtain even a glimpse at one half of the facts of which it ought to be in possession to enable it to spread before the sovereigns a just idea of what their servants have done or are doing. This, we trust, will not be construed into an attack upon the State Printers, or the present Legislature, for the first have nothing to do with it, and the last only pursues a course which appears to have been marked out for it by the example of its predecessors. Still the facts are so, and we think ought not to be so, and so thinking, we do all that lies in our way to effect a change. The fact is also so, that of a document communicated to the Legislature on Tuesday, a copy did not come into our hands until the Monday following, on which day at noon we presented it in full to our readers. We don't pretend to be saints by any means, but only mortal men, and what mortal editors are there who would not growl under these circumstances? The fact is that it would be wrong to refuse ourselves the consolation of growling, since it is the only consolation we have left or are likely to receive. The mail between here and Raleigh—the everything on the way of information from that point—seems to be under the control of the "Circumlocution Office," and since we can't get within hailing distance of the news, we *must* lament its absence. We arraign nobody for not sending it to us within a week. That is their *prerogative* Our *privilege* at least, is to mourn our sad fate, like unto Polyphemus "*cui lumen ademptum*;"—with his eye bored out.

The Vote of North Carolina.—Complete and Official.

COUNTIES.	AUGUST, 1856. GOVERNOR. Bragg.	Gilmer.	Nov., 1856. PRESIDENT Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Alamance	916	645	717	452
Alexander	466	411	314	322
Anson	334	772	311	723
Ashe	734	708	531	617
Bladen	608	481	463	367
Burke	523	459	378	311
Bertie	470	545	453	511
Beaufort	539	833	525	796
Brunswick	404	468	364	384
Buncombe	969	786	778	731
Cabarrus	426	665	365	594
Caswell	1120	211	917	212
Catawba	968	158	653	168
Columbus	589	306	587	212
Chatham	1166	1062	761	787
Caldwell	438	425	364	374
Currituck	556	146	538	128
Cleaveland	1109	188	796	71
Cumberland	923	701	755	632
Craven	784	535	595	475
Chowan	291	230	255	212
Carteret	493	502	463	389
Camden	107	474	89	474
Cherokee	632	574	443	522
Davie	353	586	279	477
Duplin	1113	155	1173	177
Davidson	823	1199	634	964
Edgecombe	1563	189	1581	151
Forsythe	1080	926	1043	772
Franklin	744	334	793	255
Granville	1225	994	1060	756
Greene	432	289	375	218
Guilford	571	2059	473	1515
Gaston	759	133	597	53
Gates	459	392	388	305
Halifax	736	584	683	509
Harnett	652	229	502	135
Hertford	335	393	301	375
Henderson	665	647	434	406
Haywood	537	254	413	191
Hyde	332	501	248	398
Iredell	351	1349	302	1241
Johnston	1036	817	958	619
Jones	261	180	211	157
Jackson	570	112	404	65
Lenoir	447	263	424	264
Lincoln	614	222	514	226
Martin	706	340	725	311
Moore	733	677	440	489
Mecklenburg	1024	623	1031	573
Madison	576	247	460	182
Montgomery	211	725	108	546
Macon	367	396	247	308
Nash	1107	93	1068	61
New Hanover	1592	570	1472	577
Northampton	695	428	621	466
Onslow	771	108	683	145
Orange	1119	1045	909	744
Pasquotank	330	502	299	532
Person	678	384	543	279
Pitt	775	716	730	570
Polk			156	124
Richmond	246	556	176	500
Robeson	773	669	673	566
Rockingham	1168	439	1001	359
Rowan	885	905	779	865
Rutherford	1070	781	576	412
Randolph	561	1281	336	1025
Surry	877	579	706	362
Stokes	769	498	658	331
Sampson	990	497	927	358
Stanly	166	797	108	731
Tyrrell	124	309	92	277
Union	835	273	655	236
Wilkes	609	1264	380	993
Wake	1693	1124	1472	789
Warren	819	101	841	78
Washington	261	377	236	364
Watauga	257	392	148	368
Wayne	1332	274	1172	208
Yancey	810	320	616	208
Yadkin	633	888	483	694
Total	57555	44961	48246	36886
	44961		36886	
Majorities	12594		11360	

From California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The steamer Illinois arrived here to day from California, with dates to the 5th.

The Illinois connected with the Sonora on the Pacific side, which brought down nearly $2,250,000.—She left San Francisco on the evening of the 5th.

The sloop-of war Saratoga left Aspinwall on the 13th inst. for Norfolk, via Havana.

The Illinois spoke the George Law on November 25, in latitude 24 deg. 56 min., longitude 70 deg. 30 min.

THE ELECTION.—Returns received up to 10 o'clock that day foot up Buchanan 14,000; Fillmore 9,600.

There was nothing definite concerning the legislature.

Nearly full returns in San Francisco give Buchanan 100 over Fremont, and the latter nearly 3,700 over Fillmore

The republican legislative ticket prevailed in San Francisco county, though the Buchanan electoral ticket would probably have 100 majority.

The vote in the city is much smaller than at the State election last year. This is attributed to the unavoidable absence of working politicans. The election passed off quietly.

Advices received by telegraph on the day of the steamer's sailing state that a fire was raging at Sacramento in the National Theatre block.

D. L. Wells, the republican candidate for sheriff of Anador county, was killed on the 2d by being thrown from his carriage.

The Indians in California were still restive. Gen. Costa had a fight with a party on the Klamath river, killing several. Another party attacked the whites near Bald mountain, killing many.

The advices from Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich islands are unimportant.

The frigate Independence sailed from Navigators' island previous to the 2d of June.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Later advices from Kansas have been received, which state that the reserve lands in the vicinity of Leavensworth were selling rapidly at $153 per acre. The best feeling prevailed, and the settlers' claims were respected, no one bidding against them.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see by the "Herald" of Thursday, that that paper makes this proposition to the Democrats, in regard to the coming Commissioners' Election: That the Know Nothings choose or select three names, and the Democrats do the same, the other to be chosen by placing two names in a hat, and the one drawn to be the 7th, which is the number required. This, I think, is the proposition of the Herald. It has made its proposition as a "Know Nothing," and perhaps thinks it all fair; but, as the K. N's have had the full control of the Town for the last two years, and have got the Town as heavily in debt as they can, I think it no more than right and just that the Democrats should select the whole of the next Board, and extricate the Town from the embarrassing situation that Know Nothing rule has placed her finances in. I think this is a much fairer proposition, and, in fact, as Democrats, the only one we should accept.

TRUE DEMOCRAT.

Another Bank Defaulter.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 25.—One of the clerks in the "Arcade Bank," of this city, has made tracks with about $20,000 of the funds of that institution. His sureties, however, are believed to be ample.

Naval.

WASHINGTON, Nov, 27.—The Sloop of war Falmouth will be put in commission on the 1st of January to relieve to sloop of war Germantown, of the Brazil squadron.

From Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 25th of October, has arrived. The Indians in that region were quiet. Two engines were about to be put in operation in placer mining at Santa Fe.

The Federal Court is in session here this week, His Honor Judge Wayne presiding—Mr. Dick, District Attorney, and Mr. Jones, Marshal, in attendance. Cherry, arraigned for mail robbing, was tried on Wednesday and acquitted. Other cases have been tried, an account of which we shall give in our next. The Court, it is thought, will not adjourn before Saturday.

Judge Wayne is distinguished as a presiding officer by his courtesy, impartiality and ability.

[*Raleigh Standard, 29th ult.*

Another Democratic Victory.

We copy the following from the Journal of Commerce of Friday morning's issue:

"At the election held yesterday in New Haven for town officers—viz: select-men, town clerk, collector, grand jurors, constables, treasurer, and registrar—the democrats carried the day, sweeping out the old black-republican incumbents, some of whom had held their positions many years.

"For the following telegraph despatch we are indebted to the New Haven Register:

"'NEW HAVEN, November 27.

"'NEW HAVEN TOWN ELECTION.—About 4,500 votes polled. Democratic majority about 200—for the first time in twenty three years.'

"The democrats have several times elected the city officers, but not for a long period (twenty-three years the despatch says) the town officers. The town comprises two or three thousand inhabitants outside of the city limits. Whether the revolution extends to *all* the town officers we cannot say; but no exception is mentioned in the despatch.

"Thus, for the first time in many years, the Sharpe's-rifle gentry of New Haven, who tolled the bells, (with the exception of one or two, or perhaps more, which they could not get access to,) in sympathy with Nature, during a solar eclipse which occurred soon after the passage of the Nebraska bill, are brought under a democratic government, city and town, which will no doubt be able to keep the baby quiet. At the presidential election, November 4, the Fremonters had a plurality over the democrats of 177 votes.

COLD REGIONS EXTENDING.—It is well known as a matter of history, that when Greenland was discovered it possessed a much warmer climate than it does at present. The ice-packs have been extending South from the polar regions for some centuries, and the Northeast coasts of our continent are now much colder than they were three centuries ago. The cause of this is not well understood; the fact only is known. It is believed by some persons that there is a great eddy in some part of the polar ocean which sometimes changes its direction, and by drifting large icebergs from one place to another, changes the climate of those places whence they are drifted by the presence of such masses of ice diffusing their low temperature to great distances.

In the month of July last, the White Sea was blocked up with huge mountains of ice, and the commerce of Archangel stopped—something which never happened before. In the Faroe Islands snow fell in the valleys in the middle of July, the like of which also never happened before. If this drift of ice continues regularly for a few seasons, the coasts of the White Sea will become as inhospitable as those of Greenland now are.—*Scientific American.*

RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The New York Journal of Commerce presents the following view of the result of the Presidential election:

Buchanan has a majority of all the votes in a majority (16) of the States, viz: Pennsylvania, Indiana, (probably,) and all the slaveholding States except Maryland, comprising an aggregate population, according to the last census, of	12,381,824
Fremont has a majority of all the votes in each of the six New England States, and in Michigan and Wisconsin, comprising a population of	3,431,161
Fillmore has a majority of all the votes in Maryland; population	583,034
In New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, neither candidate has a majority; population	6,610,962
California, not heard from,	92,597
Total population of all the States,	23,099,578

The States in which Buchanan has a majority of all the votes comprise more than half the population of the country; those in which Fremont has a majority but little more than one seventh of the whole population.

ANOTHER VIEW.

The total number of votes polled for Buchanan at the recent election, may be satated in round numbers, at		1,800,000
For Fremont,		1,275,000
For Fillmore,		850,000
Total number of votes,		3,925,000
Buchanan over Fremont,	525,000	
Over Fillmore,	950,000	
Fremont over Fillmore,	425,000	

Buchanan's plurality over Fremont is 100,000 more than Fremont's plurality over Fillmore.

Fremont lacks about 1,375,000 of a majority of the whole. Buchanan lacks about 325,000 of a majority of the whole.

If all the non-slaveholding States, taken together, Fremont is in a minority of more than 200,000. His vote, however, exceeds Buchanan's in said States about 130,000.

A WEDDING EPIDEMIC.—The New York Mirror remarks:

"Matrimony, just now, seems to be prevailing in this city to an alarming extent. The fashionable quarters of the town, about the middle of the week. (Wednesdays and Thursdays being marrying day. are blocked up with carriages; and bridal cards, cakes and boquets are flying about as thick as snow flakes. The jewelry business if one may judge from the display of bridal presents, must be flourishing beyond precedent; and if matrimony opens the gate of paradise, New York contains a good many happy couples about these times. One of the largest and most splendid of these nuptial festivals came off on Wednesday, in 22d st, the bride being the only daughter of one of our wealthiest merchants, and the happy bride-groom a young and rising member of the bar of this city. It is estimated the doors of not less than one thousand carriages were opened and shut by Brown to let out and in the guests; and the jam of beauty and fashion can be better imagined than described."

From Gautemala.

A letter in the New York Herald, dated Gautemala, Oct. 3d, states that the Centeral American allies were preparing to dispatch a formidable force to reinforce the army already in the field against Gen. Walker. Two thousand men were to be sent from Gautemala, six hundred from San Slavador, and one thousand from Costa Rica. These contingents, it is said, would increase the number of the invaders to some eight thousand men, all represented to be well equipped for service, and confident of quickly annihilating Walker and his paritizans. Part of this new force were to go by land and the remainder by sea, in two vessels under the escort of an armed schooner. At the date of this letter the result of the battles of Massaya and Granada were not known in Guatemala. It is not improbable that intelligence would materially change the purposes of the allies.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF NEWS.—Major Wm. Nugent Macnamara, of Ireland, is dead. For many years he represented his native county (Clare) in the Imperial Parliament, and was, perhaps, one of the most popular men of his day during the stormy period in the history of Irish politics which preceeded the Catholic Emancipation Act. The major's name will be long associated with one of the most memorable events in the career of the late Mr. O'Connell. In the latter's fatal duel with Mr. D'Esteere, in 1815, Major Macnamara acted as second to Mr. O'Connell.

Smith O'Brien has been making an after-dinner speech at Louth—in which the most noticeable feature was his advice to his countrymen—"to seek office or patronage from England, not as rewards for political tergiversation, but as the honorable recompense of services rendered to the State."

Espartero, it is said, is about to reside for a time at Genoa, or in some Italian city. A voluntary act on his part, dictated by a desire for repose.

Mr. Brigat, M. P., has left home, to be absent for several months in Algeria, Italy.

Lord Stanley is a candidate for the lord rectorship of Glasgow University.

Prince Napoleon (on dit) is now at Stuttgard, endeavoring to obtain the hand of the young Princess of Leuchtenberg.

An attempt was recently made to assassinate the Earl of Somers—by his valet—at Eastnor Castle.

Rev. W. H. Channing, of Boston, is lecturing at Liverpool on "England and America."

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM KANSAS.—We gather the following items from late Kansas letters, written at Leavenworth, in the New York Times:

Within a few days ten of the free State men, who were out of funds, and consequently not able to pay for their lands, have sold out to a pro-slavery company from Kentucky. In this way the Southerners are getting possession of Kansas. A free State man has a claim of 160 acres of land, within three miles of this city. A Kentuckian has offered him $5,000 for it. Another free State man sold out yesterday for $1,000 to a Kentuckian. To-day the same claim could have been sold for $2,000—doubled in value in twenty four hours.

The Delaware lands have been appraised by a Board of Commissioners—the lowest at $1 50 per acre, and from that up to $10.

The lots in this city are 24 by 125 feet, and range from $100 to $1,000 each. The city was claimed by a number of men associated together, and they have disposed of several lots. Governor Reeder owns forty in this city, purchased of the association.

The Rev. Mr. Meager, who was threatened with mob law if he did not leave the territory within a specified time, and never come back, has returned after a visit to the States, and now is here. The Missourians have offered to pay him the amount of money necessary to cover the damage done to his church and church property during the recent war. Russell, of a pro-slavery firm, has paid Mr. Graham for the rifles, revolvers, camping utensils, &c., takes from his party some months since, and the Sharpe's rifles taken at Lexington, Mo., last March, are to be returned to the owners, and sent back to the committee at Chicago. It is reported that Mr. Graham's bill amounted to something near $7,000, all of which has been paid.

Through Governor Geare's address many of the most prominent pro-slavery and free-State men who, two months ago, were warring against each other, meet and shake hands, exchange courtesies, and seemed disposed to bury the past and help each other in the future. Let no one blame Geary till his whole policy is developed and understood.

The London (C. W.) Free Press gives currency to a joke which is said to be going the rounds of the railway circles, to the following effect:—A Michigan gentleman owned several shares in American railways, which he desired to sell in London, England, but was unable to find a purchaser. He finally offered them to the English Board of Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company, who agree to take £80,000 of the stock, if the other party would accept in exchange the steamers Canada and America, which had already proved a dead loss of £20,000 to the Company. Michigan agreed to the trade on condition that the steamboats should be delivered in Lake Erie. This was consented to, and a written contract made and signed. Now it happens that the steamboats thus transferred are too long to